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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XVII

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The species here figured are mostly rare in the vicinity of New York and of little importance to the mycophagist.

Venenarius rubens (Scop.) Murrill

Amanita rubescens Pers.

BLUSHING VENENARIUS

Plate 113. Figure 1. $\times 1$

Pileus ovoid to convex, at length expanded, 6–12 cm. broad, surface adorned with numerous thin, floccose or farinose warts, variable in color, always tinged with reddish or brownish-red, changing slowly to reddish when bruised, margin smooth or faintly striate; context white, changing slowly to reddish when bruised, with a pleasant odor and taste; lamellae free or slightly adnexed, crowded, nearly plane, white, characteristically chalky-white when dry; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, $10-11 \times 6-7 \mu$; stipe equal or slightly tapering upward, usually bulbous, squamulose, whitish suffused with red, becoming reddish when bruised, stuffed, 6–20 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick; annulus superior, ample, white, easily torn; volva very fragile, most of the fragments appearing on the surface of the pileus, while a few remain clinging to the margin of the bulb.

Found commonly in woods and groves from Maine to Alabama and west to Ohio. It contains poisons when raw, but these are disorganized by cooking or digestion. Although edible, I cannot advise any one to eat it, since many of its near relatives are so

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deadly. It might easily be confused with *Venenarius muscarius*, for example.

Hydrocybe caespitosa sp. nov.

CLUSTERED HYDROCYBE

Plate 113. Figure 2. $\times 1$

Pileus convex to obconic, depressed at the center, loosely or densely clustered, about 2–2.5 cm. broad and 1.5 cm. thick; surface dry, melleous, ornamented with brown, innate, pointed scales, which are denser on the disk; context flavous, mild; lamellae broad, ventricose, distant, sinuate-decurrent, stramineous to cremeous; spores ellipsoid, pointed at one end, smooth, hyaline granular, $7.5\text{--}8.5 \times 4\text{--}5 \mu$; stipe equal or enlarged above, glabrous, shining, citrinous, spongy within, 4–5 cm. long, 3–5 mm. thick.

Type collected among moss in an open pasture east of Bronx Park, New York City, September 26, 1909, by W. A. Murrill. Also collected in the same field October 8, 1911, by W. A. Murrill and E. C. Volkert. Specimens have been sent me very recently by Professor Coker from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, collected by W. B. Cobb. According to Saccardo's nomenclature, this species would be called **Hygrophorus caespitosus**.

Hydrocybe pratensis (Pers.)

Hygrophorus pratensis (Pers.) Fries

MEADOW HYDROCYBE

Plate 113. Figure 3. $\times 1$

Pileus conic to convex, at length expanded, usually umbonate, 3–6 cm. broad; surface dry, smooth, glabrous, pale-testaceous, testaceous on the umbo, very slightly striate on the margin; context subconcolorous, mild; lamellae adnate to long-decurrent, subdistant, interveined, rather narrow and arcuate, ochroleucous with a pale-rosy tint; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, about $7 \times 5 \mu$; stipe equal or slightly enlarged above, glabrous, white at the apex, white or slightly ochraceous below, hollow, reaching 5 cm. long and 1 cm. thick.

The above description was drawn from specimens collected in woods near Bronx Park, October, 1911. The species is widely distributed in woods and pastures and has many forms, one of which was figured in MYCOLOGIA for July, 1910.

Melanoleuca sordida (Schum.) Murrill

Tricholoma sordidum (Schum.) Fries

SORDID MELANOLEUCA

Plate 113. Figure 4. $\times 1$

Pileus thin, convex to plane or slightly depressed, subumbonate at times, often irregular, gregarious or cespitose, 3-7 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, pale-violet to avellaneous with ochraceous hues, usually fuliginous on the disk, margin naked, involute when young; context violaceous to whitish, mild, edible; lamellae sinuate to slightly decurrent, narrow, crowded, concolorous when young, fading with age; spores ellipsoid, smooth, pale-rosy-ochraceous in mass, $7-8 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe eccentric at times, equal, firm, concolorous, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, 3-8 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick.

This species is rarely reported, but apparently is widely distributed though not abundant, occurring about manure piles and in cultivated ground where considerable manure is used. I have found it at two different places in the Garden and in great abundance under weeds on an old pile of cow manure just east of the Garden. It is much like *Melanoleuca personata*, with similar violet tints and spores colored exactly alike, but the cap is thinner and differently colored, the gills duller and browner, and the stem much slenderer and never bulbous. It also differs in its habitat and more or less clustered habit. American plants called *Tricholoma nudum* by some mycologists are doubtless referable to this species. *T. nudum* seems to be confused with *T. personatum* in some parts of Europe. René Maire has recently erected a new genus *Rhodopaxillus*, for species of *Tricholoma* having pale-rosy-ochraceous spores.

Hypholoma aggregatum Peck

CLUSTERED HYPHOLOMA

Plate 113. Figure 5. $\times 1$

Pileus thin, convex, densely cespitose, reaching 5 cm. broad; surface dry, white or grayish, ornamented with a few appressed, pale-umbrinous or avellaneous, fibrillose scales; context soft, watery, thin, odorless, mild; lamellae adnate or sinuate, rather crowded, whitish at first, at length dark-brown with a whitish edge; spores ellipsoid, smooth, brown, $7 \times 4 \mu$; stipe long, equal, fibrillose, striate at the apex, hollow, reaching 6 cm. long and 1 cm. thick.

This is a rare species, found in rich soil in woods, and described from Alcove, New York, in 1893. It has been collected in the Garden once, and again in woods east of Bronx Park. *H. silvestre* is closely related.

Claudopus nidulans (Pers.) Peck

NEST-MAKING CLAUDOPUS

Plate 113. Figure 6. $\times 1$

Pileus sessile or narrowed to a very short stipe, reniform to circular, usually imbricate, reaching 5 cm. or more broad; surface dry, tomentose or somewhat hirsute, bright-yellow, margin involute; context slightly tough; spores smooth, pink in mass, 6-7 μ long.

This beautiful species is widely distributed, occurring on dead logs in woods during autumn. It is the most important representative of the small genus *Claudopus*, which differs from *Pleurotus* in having rosy instead of white spores. The plants figured are small ones.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.